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Gary Hughes

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EXAMINER

MADAMBA, GLENFORD J

ART UNIT

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PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/730,365	<b>Applicant(s)</b> HUGHES ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b> Glenford Madamba	<b>Art Unit</b> 2151	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 December 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-64 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-64 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)          | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)           |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____                                      |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)          | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____  | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                          |

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-4, 9, 12-13, 15, 18-19, 22-23, 26, 28, 29-31, 33, 35-36, 42-45, 47, 49 and 56-64 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Strasser et al (hereinafter Strasser), U.S. Patent Publication Us 2003/0185238 A1 in view of Kelly et al (hereinafter Kelley), U.S. Patent Publication US 2006/0093315 A1.

As per claims 1, 3, 18, 56, 57, 60, 61 and 63, Strasser in view of Kelly discloses a method for processing media data, the method comprising:

receiving first content containing first content portions encoded according to a first content format (e.g., Multiple Program Transport Stream 105);

analyzing the first content to detect sets of related first content portions (e.g., via Transport Stream Parser 110), each set defining a presentation group (Programs P0, P1....Pn) [Fig. 2];

for a plurality of presentation groups in the first content, generating a respective private transport packet (Kelly: e.g., 'Program 1' Transport packets "T-PKTs") that includes metadata (Kelly: e.g., DAT-0.....DAT-N) derived from at least some of the first content portions in the presentation group, the metadata containing information allowing modified production of the first content in a manner that is different than an first production of the first content defined by the first content format [Kelly: Fig. 7]; and

storing the first content and the metadata together as second content (e.g., storing Time Stamped SPTP 650) [Fig. 6].

With regards to the claim, while Strasser discloses substantial features of the invention, as above, the additionally recited feature of a plurality of presentation groups in the first content, generating a respective private transport packet that includes metadata derived from at least some of the first content portions in the presentation group, the metadata containing information allowing modified production of the first content in a manner that is different than an first production of the first content defined by the first content format is taught by Kelly in a related endeavor.

Kelly discloses as his invention various methods for producing an edited MPEG audio/video stream from first and second streams recorded in a transport stream format normally intended for broadcast purposes [Abstract]. Specifically, Kelly discloses the additionally recited feature of a plurality of presentation groups in the first content, generating a respective private transport packet (Kelly: e.g., 'Program 1' Transport

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packets “T-PKTs”) that includes metadata (Kelly: e.g., DAT-0.....DAT-N) derived from at least some of the first content portions in the presentation group, the metadata containing information allowing modified production of the first content in a manner that is different than an first production of the first content defined by the first content format [Kelley: Fig. 7].

It would thus be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify and/or combine Strasser’s invention, with the above said feature, as disclosed by Kelley, for the motivation of providing a smooth playback of edited audio/video data streams in a transport stream format [0001] [0007].

Claims 3, 18, 56, 57, 60, 61 and 63 recite the same limitations as claim 1, are distinguished only by their statutory category, and thus rejected on the same basis.

As per claims 2, 28, 42, 58 and 59, Strasser in view of Kelly discloses a method for presenting content to a client device, the method comprising:

receiving second content containing first content portions arranged as a series of presentation groups (e.g., Time Stamped SPTS 145), at least some of the presentation groups including a respective associated private transport packet (Kelly: e.g., ‘Program 1’ Transport packets “T-PKTs”) containing metadata (Kelly: e.g., DAT-

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0.....DAT-N) (Presentation Time Stamps {PTS} ) that allows modified production of the first content in a manner that is different than a first production of the first content defined by the first content format [Kelley: Fig. 7];

producing a content stream for presentation to the client device using at least one of the private transport packets associated with at least some of the presentations groups of the first content portions in the second content to produce a modified production of at least one of the first content portions in a manner that is different than the first production of the first content defined by the first content format (e.g., Reconstructed SPTS 325) [Figs. 3 & 4]; and

presenting the content stream to the client device (e.g., CPU 107).

With regards to the claim, while Strasser discloses substantial features of the invention, as above, the additionally recited feature of wherein at least some of the presentation groups including a respective associated private transport packet containing metadata that allows modified production of the first content in a manner that is different than a first production of the first content defined by the first content format is taught by Kelly in a related endeavor.

Kelly discloses as his invention various methods for producing an edited MPEG audio/video stream from first and second streams recorded in a transport stream format normally intended for broadcast purposes [Abstract]. Specifically, Kelly discloses the additionally recited feature of wherein at least some of the presentation groups including a respective associated private transport packet (Kelly: e.g., 'Program 1' Transport

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packets "T-PKTs") containing metadata (Kelly: e.g., DAT-0.....DAT-N) (Presentation Time Stamps {PTS} ) that allows modified production of the first content in a manner that is different than a first production of the first content defined by the first content format [Kelley: Fig. 7].

It would thus be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify and/or combine Strasser's invention, with the above said feature, as disclosed by Kelley, for the motivation of providing a smooth playback of edited audio/video data streams in a transport stream format [0001] [0007].

Claims 28, 42, 58 and 59 recite the same limitations as claim 2, are distinguished only by their statutory category, and thus rejected on the same basis.

As per claims 4, 19, 26, 29, 35, 36, 43, 49, 62 and 64, Strasser in view of Kelly discloses a method as in claim 3, wherein generating metadata includes:

generating metadata that i.) supports navigation among different portions of the logical data stream in response to commands received from remote users each playing back at least a portion of the logical data stream substantially in real-time (e.g., SPTS 115 'data packets' with various PID values, including 'navigation' and/or 'remapping' data) [0019]; and ii.) enables serial streaming of non-contiguous portions of the logical data stream in response to commands from remote users

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requesting presentation of the logical data stream in a different manner than originally supported by a content format of the logical data stream [Kelley: e.g., New Playback Sequence 'PBS' via Playback Control Program 'PBC') [0051-0054] [Figs. 3-5 & 7].

With regards to the claim, while Strasser discloses substantial features of the invention, as above, the additionally recited feature of generating metadata which enables serial streaming of non-contiguous portions of the logical data stream in response to commands from remote users requesting presentation of the logical data stream in a different manner than originally supported by a content format of the logical data stream [Kelley: 0051-0054] [Figs. 3-5 & 7] is taught by Kelly in a related endeavor.

Kelly discloses as his invention various methods for producing an edited MPEG audio/video stream from first and second streams recorded in a transport stream format normally intended for broadcast purposes [Abstract]. Specifically, Kelly discloses the additionally recited feature of generating metadata which enables serial streaming of non-contiguous portions of the logical data stream in response to commands from remote users requesting presentation of the logical data stream in a different manner than originally supported by a content format of the logical data stream [Kelley: e.g., New Playback Sequence 'PBS' via Playback Control Program 'PBC') [0051-0054] [Figs. 3-5 & 7].

It would thus be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify and/or combine Strasser's invention, with the above said feature, as



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disclosed by Kelley, for the motivation of providing a smooth playback of edited audio/video data streams in a transport stream format [0001] [0007].

Claims 19, 26, 29, 35, 36, 43, 49, 62 and 64 recite the same limitations as claim 4, are distinguished only by their statutory category, and thus rejected on the same basis.

As per claims 9 and 22, Strasser in view of Kelly discloses a method as in claim 3, wherein the data content is formatted according to MPEG (Moving Picture Experts Group) (e.g., Multimedia data stream includes an MPEG Type Transport Stream) [Claim 19, page 6].

As per claims 12, 23, 31 and 45, Strasser in view of Kelly discloses a method as in claim 3, wherein generating metadata includes: generating time stamps for portions of the logical data stream to support replaying the logical data stream later in time (e.g., creating / generating Time Stamps) [Abstract].

Claims 23, 31 and 45 recite the same limitations as claim 12, are distinguished only by their statutory category, and thus rejected on the same basis.

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As per claim 13, Strasser in view of Kelly discloses a method as in claim 12 further comprising: inserting the generated time stamps in relation to corresponding portions of the logical data stream (e.g., Time Stamped Transport Stream 145) [Fig. 2].

As per claims 15, 33, and 47, Strasser in view of Kelly discloses a method as in claim 14 further comprising: removing the metadata prior to transmitting the logical data stream to the receiver (e.g., Reconstructed SPTS 325) [Fig. 4].

Claims 33 and 47 recite the same limitations as claim 15, are distinguished only by their statutory category, and thus rejected on the same basis.

As per claims 30 and 44, Strasser in view of Kelly discloses a method as in claim 28 further comprising: streaming first portions of the enhanced logical data stream for presentation of corresponding data content to the client while simultaneously streaming second, different portions of the logical data stream for presentation of corresponding data content to another client.

With regards to the claim, while Strasser discloses substantial features of the invention, as above, the additionally recited feature of the method further comprising streaming first portions of the enhanced logical data stream for presentation of corresponding data content to the client while simultaneously streaming second,

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different portions of the logical data stream for presentation of corresponding data content to another client is taught by Kelly in a related endeavor.

Kelly discloses as his invention various methods for producing an edited MPEG audio/video stream from first and second streams recorded in a transport stream format normally intended for broadcast purposes [Abstract]. Specifically, Kelly discloses the additionally recited feature of the method further comprising streaming first portions of the enhanced logical data stream for presentation of corresponding data content to the client while simultaneously streaming second, different portions of the logical data stream for presentation of corresponding data content to another client [Kelley: e.g., transmitting Original File Sequence and /or 'New Data Stream' or 'New PBC Programs') [0052-0053] [Figs. 3-5].

It would thus be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify and/or combine Strasser's invention, with the above said feature, as disclosed by Kelley, for the motivation of providing a smooth playback of edited audio/video data streams in a transport stream format [0001] [0007].

Claim 44 recites the same limitations as claim 30, is distinguished only by their statutory category, and thus rejected on the same basis.

3. Claims 5, 20 and 50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Strasser et al (hereinafter Strasser), U.S. Patent Publication Us 2003/0185238 A1 in view of Kelly et al (hereinafter Kelley), U.S. Patent Publication US 2006/0093315 A1 and in further view of Barton et al (hereinafter Barton), U.S. Patent 6,233,389 B1.

As per claims 5, 20 and 50, Strasser in view of Kelly and in further view of Barton discloses a method as in claim 3 further comprising:

creating at least one retrievable file formatted to include analyzed portions of the logical data stream and corresponding generated metadata (e.g., Time Stamped SPTS 145) [Fig. 3];

for storage in proximity to a first portion of the logical data stream (e.g. Storage 310), generating a pointer identifying a relative location of a second portion of the logical data stream (Barton: e.g., pointers 406, 408, etc) [col 4, L55 – col 5, L2] [Fig. 4]; and

storing the pointer in relation to the first portion of the data stream (Barton: e.g., pointers 406, 408, etc) [col 4, L55 – col 5, L2] [Fig. 4].

With regards to the claim, while the combination of Strasser and Kelly discloses substantial features of the invention, the additionally recited feature of generating a pointer identifying a relative location of a second portion of the logical data stream; and storing the pointer in relation to the first portion of the data stream is taught by Barton in a related endeavor.

Barton discloses as his invention a multimedia time warping system. The invention allows the user to store selected television broadcast programs while the user is simultaneously watching or reviewing another program [Abstract]. Specifically, Barton discloses the additionally recited feature of generating a pointer identifying a relative location of a second portion of the logical data stream; and storing the pointer in relation to the first portion of the data stream (e.g., pointers 406, 408, etc) [col 4, L55 – col 5, L2] [Fig. 4].

It would thus be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the combination of Strasser and Kelly with the above said feature, as disclosed by Barton, for the motivation of providing a multimedia time warping system that gives the user the ability to simultaneously record and play back TV broadcast programs [col 1, L52-60].

Claims 20 and 50 recite the same limitations as claim 5, are distinguished only by their statutory category, and thus rejected on the same basis.

As per claims 6, 14, 24, 34 and 48, Strasser in view of Kelly and in further view of Barton discloses a method as in claim 5 further comprising: interleaving the pointer between portions of the logical data stream at an access point including a data field in a known position relative to the first portion of the logical data stream.

With regards to the claim, while the combination of Strasser and Kelly discloses substantial features of the invention, the additionally recited feature of the method further comprising interleaving the pointer between portions of the logical data stream at an access point including a data field in a known position relative to the first portion of the logical data stream is taught by Barton in a related endeavor.

Barton discloses as his invention a multimedia time warping system. The invention allows the user to store selected television broadcast programs while the user is simultaneously watching or reviewing another program [Abstract]. Specifically, Barton discloses the additionally recited feature of the method further comprising interleaving the pointer between portions of the logical data stream at an access point including a data field in a known position relative to the first portion of the logical data stream (e.g., 'interleaved' video and audio segments with pointers 406, 408, etc) [col 4, L55 – col 5, L2] [Figs. 3 & 4].

It would thus be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the combination of Strasser and Kelly with the above said feature, as disclosed by Barton, for the motivation of providing a multimedia time warping system that gives the user the ability to simultaneously record and play back TV broadcast programs [col 1, L52-60].

Claims 14, 24, 34 and 48 recite the same limitations as claim 6, are distinguished only by their statutory category, and thus rejected on the same basis.

As per claims 7 and 21, Strasser in view of Kelly and in further view of Barton discloses a method as in claim 3 further comprising:

buffering contiguous portions of the logical data stream (Barton: e.g., Audio, Video and/or Private Data Packet Buffers 410-413) [col 4, L55 – col 5, L2] [col 5, L51 – col 2, L11] [Fig. 4];

generating multiple pointers based on the relative positions of each of multiple portions of the logical data stream (Barton: e.g., pointers 406, 408, etc) [col 4, L55 – col 5, L2] [Fig. 4]; and

inserting the pointers at predetermined data fields interleaved among portions of the logical data stream (Barton: e.g., 'interleaved' video and audio segments with pointers 406, 408, etc) [col 4, L55 – col 5, L2] [Figs. 3 & 4].

With regards to the claim, while the combination of Strasser and Kelly discloses substantial features of the invention, the additionally recited feature of the method further comprising buffering contiguous portions of the logical data stream; generating multiple pointers based on the relative positions of each of multiple portions of the logical data stream; and inserting the pointers at predetermined data fields interleaved among portions of the logical data stream is taught by Barton in a related endeavor.

Barton discloses as his invention a multimedia time warping system. The invention allows the user to store selected television broadcast programs while the user is simultaneously watching or reviewing another program [Abstract]. Specifically,

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Barton discloses the additionally recited feature of the method further comprising buffering contiguous portions of the logical data stream (Barton: e.g., Audio, Video and/or Private Data Packet Buffers 410-413) [col 4, L55 – col 5, L2] [col 5, L51 – col 2, L11] [Fig. 4]; generating multiple pointers based on the relative positions of each of multiple portions of the logical data stream (Barton: e.g., pointers 406, 408, etc) [col 4, L55 – col 5, L2] [Fig. 4]; and inserting the pointers at predetermined data fields interleaved among portions of the logical data stream (e.g., 'interleaved' video and audio segments with pointers 406, 408, etc) [col 4, L55 – col 5, L2] [Figs. 3 & 4].

It would thus be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the combination of Strasser and Kelly with the above said feature, as disclosed by Barton, for the motivation of providing a multimedia time warping system that gives the user the ability to simultaneously record and play back TV broadcast programs [col 1, L52-60].

Claim 21 recites the same limitations as claim 7, is distinguished only by their statutory category, and thus rejected on the same basis.

As per claims 8, 37 and 51, Strasser in view of Kelly and in further view of Barton discloses a method as in claim 7 further comprising:

utilizing the pointers on playback of the logical data stream to determine which portion of the logical data stream is streamed to a user (Barton: e.g., pointers 406-409) [col 4, L23 - col 5, L2] [Figs. 3 & 4] in response to receiving a command



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(Barton: e.g., User Control Commands, such as reverse, fast forward, play, pause, index, etc.) [col 2, L32-38] from the user to which the logical data stream is transmitted.

With regards to the claim, while the combination of Strasser and Kelly discloses substantial features of the invention, the additionally recited feature of the method further comprising utilizing the pointers on playback of the logical data stream to determine which portion of the logical data stream is streamed to a user in response to receiving a command from the user to which the logical data stream is transmitted is taught by Barton in a related endeavor.

Barton discloses as his invention a multimedia time warping system. The invention allows the user to store selected television broadcast programs while the user is simultaneously watching or reviewing another program [Abstract]. Specifically, Barton discloses the additionally recited feature of the method further comprising utilizing the pointers on playback of the logical data stream to determine which portion of the logical data stream is streamed to a user (Barton: e.g., pointers 406-409) [col 4, L23 - col 5, L2] [Figs. 3 & 4] in response to receiving a command (Barton: e.g., User Control Commands, such as reverse, fast forward, play, pause, index, etc.) [col 2, L32-38] from the user to which the logical data stream is transmitted.

It would thus be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the combination of Strasser and Kelly with the above said feature, as disclosed by Barton, for the motivation of providing a multimedia time warping

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system that gives the user the ability to simultaneously record and play back TV broadcast programs [col 1, L52-60].

Claims 37 and 51 recites the same limitations as claim 8, are distinguished only by their statutory category, and thus rejected on the same basis.

As per claims 10, 17 and 27, Strasser in view of Kelly and in further view of Barton discloses a method as in claim 5 further comprising:

storing the file along with similarly formatted files in a semiconductor chip-based memory storage system [Barton: col 6, L59 – col 7, L11] [Fig. 7]; and streaming the files and data content therein to receiver devices (e.g., display 14) [0046] that play corresponding logical data streams in real-time (e.g., Real Time File {RTF}) [0051] [Fig. 3].

With regards to the claim, while the combination of Strasser and Kelly discloses substantial features of the invention, the additionally recited feature of the method further comprising further comprising storing the file along with similarly formatted files in a semiconductor chip-based memory storage system is taught by Barton in a related endeavor.

Barton discloses as his invention a multimedia time warping system. The invention allows the user to store selected television broadcast programs while the user

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is simultaneously watching or reviewing another program [Abstract]. Specifically, Barton discloses the additionally recited feature of the method further comprising further comprising storing the file along with similarly formatted files in a semiconductor chip-based memory storage system [col 6, L59 – col 7, L11] [Fig. 7].

It would thus be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the combination of Strasser and Kelly with the above said feature, as disclosed by Barton, for the motivation of providing a multimedia time warping system that gives the user the ability to simultaneously record and play back TV broadcast programs [col 1, L52-60].

Claims 17 and 27 recite the same limitations as claim 10, are distinguished only by statutory category, and thus rejected on the same basis.

As per claims 38 and 52, Strasser in view of Kelly and in further view of Barton discloses a method as in claim 37, wherein the input from the client indicates to fast forward presentation of data content in the enhanced logical data stream to the client.

With regards to the claim, while the combination of Strasser and Kelly discloses substantial features of the invention, the additionally recited feature of the method wherein the input from the client indicates to fast forward presentation of data content in the enhanced logical data stream to the client is taught by Barton in a related endeavor.

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Barton discloses as his invention a multimedia time warping system. The invention allows the user to store selected television broadcast programs while the user is simultaneously watching or reviewing another program [Abstract]. Specifically, Barton discloses the additionally recited feature of the method wherein the input from the client indicates to fast forward presentation of data content in the enhanced logical data stream to the client (e.g., fast forward) [Abstract].

It would thus be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the combination of Strasser and Kelly with the above said feature, as disclosed by Barton, for the motivation of providing a multimedia time warping system that gives the user the ability to simultaneously record and play back TV broadcast programs [col 1, L52-60].

Claims 52 recites the same limitations as claim 38, is distinguished only by statutory category, and thus rejected on the same basis.

As per claims 39 and 53, Strasser in view of Kelly and in further view of Barton discloses a method as in claim 37, wherein the input from the client indicates to rewind presentation of data content in the enhanced logical data stream to the client.

With regards to the claim, while the combination of Strasser and Kelly discloses substantial features of the invention, the additionally recited feature of the method

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wherein the input from the client indicates to rewind presentation of data content in the enhanced logical data stream to the client is taught by Barton in a related endeavor.

Barton discloses as his invention a multimedia time warping system. The invention allows the user to store selected television broadcast programs while the user is simultaneously watching or reviewing another program [Abstract]. Specifically, Barton discloses the additionally recited feature of the method wherein the input from the client indicates to rewind presentation of data content in the enhanced logical data stream to the client (e.g., reverse play) [Abstract].

It would thus be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the combination of Strasser and Kelly with the above said feature, as disclosed by Barton, for the motivation of providing a multimedia time warping system that gives the user the ability to simultaneously record and play back TV broadcast programs [col 1, L52-60].

Claims 53 recites the same limitations as claim 39, is distinguished only by statutory category, and thus rejected on the same basis.

As per claims 40 and 54, Strasser in view of Kelly and in further view of Barton discloses a method as in claim 28 further comprising utilizing the metadata stored in the enhanced logical data stream to determine whether to suppress playing back an audio signal of the content stream.

With regards to the claim, while the combination of Strasser and Kelly discloses substantial features of the invention, the additionally recited feature of the method further comprising utilizing the metadata stored in the enhanced logical data stream to determine whether to suppress playing back an audio signal of the content stream is taught by Barton in a related endeavor.

Barton discloses as his invention a multimedia time warping system. The invention allows the user to store selected television broadcast programs while the user is simultaneously watching or reviewing another program [Abstract]. Specifically, Barton discloses the additionally recited feature of the method further comprising utilizing the metadata stored in the enhanced logical data stream to determine whether to suppress playing back an audio signal of the content stream (e.g., pause, index, and/or fast forward through 'unwanted program material') [col 1, L15-22].

It would thus be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the combination of Strasser and Kelly with the above said feature, as disclosed by Barton, for the motivation of providing a multimedia time warping system that gives the user the ability to simultaneously record and play back TV broadcast programs [col 1, L52-60].

Claims 54 recites the same limitations as claim 40, is distinguished only by statutory category, and thus rejected on the same basis.

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As per claims 41 and 55, Strasser in view of Kelly and in further view of Barton discloses a method as in claim 28, wherein the content stream includes commercials that are substantially presented in real time to the client regardless of input from the client.

With regards to the claim, while the combination of Strasser and Kelly discloses substantial features of the invention, the additionally recited feature of the method wherein the content stream includes commercials that are substantially presented in real time to the client regardless of input from the client is taught by Barton in a related endeavor.

Barton discloses as his invention a multimedia time warping system. The invention allows the user to store selected television broadcast programs while the user is simultaneously watching or reviewing another program [Abstract]. Specifically, Barton discloses the additionally recited feature of the method wherein the content stream includes commercials that are substantially presented in real time to the client regardless of input from the client (e.g., 'commercials') [col 1, L15-22].

It would thus be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the combination of Strasser and Kelly with the above said feature, as disclosed by Barton, for the motivation of providing a multimedia time warping system that gives the user the ability to simultaneously record and play back TV broadcast programs [col 1, L52-60].

Claims 55 recites the same limitations as claim 41, is distinguished only by statutory category, and thus rejected on the same basis.

4. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Strasser et al (hereinafter Strasser), U.S. Patent Publication Us 2003/0185238 A1 in view of Kelly et al (hereinafter Kelley), U.S. Patent Publication US 2006/0093315 A1 and in further view of Kovacevic et al (hereinafter Kovcevic), U.S. Patent Publication US 2002/0128823 A1.

As per claim 11, Strasser in view of Kelly and in further view of Kovcevic discloses a method as in claim 3 further comprising reserving data fields in the file for tracking the metadata.

With regards to the claim, while the combination of Strasser and Kelly discloses substantial features of the invention, the additionally recited feature of the method further comprising reserving data fields in the file for tracking the metadata is taught by Kovcevic in a related endeavor.

Kovcevic discloses as his invention system and methods for processing and parsing of transport stream data, and specifically to the parsing of audio stream data in a multiplexed data stream [Abstract] [0001]. Specifically, Kovcevic discloses the additionally recited feature of the method further comprising reserving data fields in the



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file for tracking the metadata (e.g., Optional Fields / Reserved Fields) [Figs. 1, 3 and 6-12].

It would thus be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the combination of Strasser and Kelly with the above said feature, as disclosed by Kovcevic, for the motivation of advantageously providing a system and method of receiving transport stream information that allows for more flexibility and improved performance in terms of data handling, data parsing, design implementation, data stream acquisition [0019].

5. Claims 16, 25, 32 and 46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Strasser et al (hereinafter Strasser), U.S. Patent Publication Us 2003/0185238 A1 in view of Kelly et al (hereinafter Kelley), U.S. Patent Publication US 2006/0093315 A1 and in further view of McLaren et al (hereinafter McLaren), U.S. Patent 6,064,794.

As per claims 16, 25, 32, and 46, Strasser in view of Kelly and in further view of Kovcevic discloses a method as in claim 14, wherein generating metadata includes: generating offset information identifying location of time stamps supporting playback of the enhanced logical data stream.

With regards to the claim, while the combination of Strasser and Kelly discloses substantial features of the invention, the additionally recited feature of the method wherein generating metadata includes: generating offset information identifying location of time stamps supporting playback of the enhanced logical data stream is taught by McLaren in a related endeavor.

McLaren discloses as his invention a method providing various reproduction modes by controlled selection of replay locations, thereby facilitating selection within a video stream or between separate video streams derived for selected trick-play speeds [Abstract] [0001]. Specifically, McLaren discloses the additionally recited feature of the method wherein generating metadata includes: generating offset information identifying location of time stamps supporting playback of the enhanced logical data stream (e.g., BYTE\_OFFSET\_FOR\_GOP) [Fig. 3] [col 4, L26 – col 5, L10].

It would thus be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the combination of Strasser and Kelly with the above said feature, as disclosed by McLaren, for the motivation of advantageously providing material, such as digitally compressed video, at speeds other than at normal play speed [col 1, L1-18].

Claims 25, 32, and 46 recites the same limitations as claim 16, are distinguished only by their statutory category, and thus rejected on the same basis.

### ***Conclusion***

1. The Examiner has cited particular columns and line numbers in the references applied to the claims above for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings of the art and are applied to specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested from the applicant in preparing responses, to fully consider the references in entirety as potentially teaching all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the Examiner.

2. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Glenford Madamba whose telephone number is 571-272-7989. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Valencia Wallace Martin can be reached on 571-272-3440. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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/John Follansbee/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2151

Glenford Madamba  
Examiner  
Art Unit 2151